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50X1-HUM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 13 Mar 52

SUBJECT CSR Quartermaster School in Zilina

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1. The Quartermaster school at Zilina (See Enclosure ~~W~~) consists of the Quartermaster School (IVA - Intendanci Vojenska Akademie) and the Workers' Quartermaster School (DIS - Delnicka Intendanci Skola), as well as schools to teach quartermaster personnel new phases of the profession or to improve their existing level of knowledge. For example, during the 1950-51 school year, special short courses in cooking and economics were given, each course covering a three-week period. Study at the school is split into two parts, a first year class and a second year class. During the academic year of 1950-51, the first class contained 225 students and the second contained 210 students; these students were taught by 90 officer-instructors. Graduation exercises for the second class were held on 6 Aug 51, and all the graduates were commissioned as lieutenants.
2. During the school year for 1951-52, the first year class had 145 to 150 students. Most of these were graduates of SDD (Skola Dusjtojnischeho Dorostu - Officer's School for Youth), some were graduates of business schools which granted diplomas equal to gymnasium level, and about 1% to 1 1/2% were gymnasium graduates. The second year class contained all of

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the previous first year students minus six who were dropped for various reasons (politically unreliable, bad health, low grades, etc); ie, 219. In addition to these 219 students, there were 290 students who were selected from career NCOs and from NCOs of the regular army; ie, NCOs who were on an indefinite tour of duty after fulfilling their required term of service.

3. Normally the school is divided into two battalions of two companies each. During the academic year 1950-51, the arrangement of year classes was as follows:

October 1950 - 1st Company of both 1st and 2d Battalions contained the first year class; and 2d Company of both 1st and 2d Battalions contained the second year class

January 1951 - only one battalion consisting of two companies; each company contained students of both year classes

February 1951 - reorganized into two Battalions; the two companies of the 1st Battalion contained all students of the first year; and the two companies of the 2d Battalion contained all students of the second year. This organization remained in effect until the end of the school year on 6 Aug 51.

[redacted] the changes in the school organization were brought about by the Soviet Military Adviser, who wished to pattern the curriculum to the Soviet model. The three changes of organization within one school year caused great confusion and loss of time.

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4. The following personalities were at the Zilina Quartermaster School in October 1951:

CO - QM Lt Col Ladislav Kopecky

Soviet Military/Political Adviser - Soviet Inf  
Maj (fnu) Bolesov

Political Section

Arty Sr Lt (fnu) Dolezal - chief until August 1951  
when he was transferred to Regional Military Hq at  
Trencin

Inf Capt Miroslav Masopust - chief from 4 Aug 51  
when he was transferred from the infantry school at  
Lipnik

QM Maj (fnu) Lustinec - instructor

QM Sr Lt (fnu) Paulik - instructor

Arty Lt Viktor Pisarcik - instructor

Inf Lt (fnu) Vontruba - instructor

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Military Intelligence Section

Inf Lt (fnu) Makys - chief at present; was assistant to Arty Maj (fnu) Repka until Aug 51 when Repka was transferred to an unknown destination

Education Section

QM Maj (fnu) Popel - chief of the teaching staff

Military Tactics Group

Inf Maj (fnu) Lipka - chief instructor

Inf Capt (fnu) Purdes - assistant chief instructor

QM Maj (fnu) Chloupek - instructor

QM Maj (fnu) Roubla - instructor

QM Maj (fnu) Zuzik - instructor

Arts & Sciences Group

Inf S/Capt (fnu) Pantucek - chief instructor

Inf S/Capt (fnu) Morkovicka - assistant chief instructor

QM S/Capt (fnu) Repas - instructor

Economics Group

S/Capt (unknown) - chief instructor

QM Lt Karel Pospisil - instructor

Supply and Materiel Group

QM S/Capt (fnu) Pasternak - chief instructor

QM Capt (fnu) Zubor - instructor

QM Capt (fnu) Moravec - instructor

Technology of Materials Group

QM Maj (fnu) Foral - chief instructor

Inf Capt Karel Vanek - assistant chief instructor

QM S/Capt (fnu) Martinec - instructor

Signal Training Group

SC Lt (fnu) Stahura - chief instructor

Engineering Group

Eng S/Capt (fnu) Biensky - chief instructor

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Chemical Warfare Group

Inf Lt Ladislav Jacek - chief instructor

Physical Culture Group

Inf S/Capt (fnu) Matousek - chief instructor

Supply and Materiel Section

QM Maj (fnu) Novotny - chief instructor

QM S/Capt (fnu) Papez - materiel supervisor and instructor

QM Jr Lt (fnu) Lazar - asst materiel supervisor and instructor

QM Lt Josef Kubik - mess officer

QM Lt (fnu) Stancik - construction supervisor & instructor

Personnel Section

QM Sr Lt (fnu) Mihra - chief instructor

AF Sr Lt Josef Kocian - assistant chief instructor

QM Lt (fnu) Antalek - instructor

Administration Section

QM Capt (fnu) Dobias - instructor

School Training Battalions

GS & QM Maj (fnu) Vancata - CO

Inf Lt Rudolf Burian - political assistant to the CO

1st Battalion

QM Maj (fnu) Zak - CO

Arty Lt (fnu) Sulc - political instructor/administrator

QM Sr Lt (fnu) Kraus - instructor

Inf Sr Lt Karel Mecko - instructor

QM Lt Frantisek Vorel - instructor

Plus: four Lts, two Jr Lts, and three sergeants - all instructors

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2d Battalion

Inf Maj (fnu) Rudlocak - CO

Lt (unknown)-political instructor/administrator

Inf Lt Jaroslav Rybnicek - instructor

Inf Lt Stanislav Holda - instructor

Inf Sr Lt Vladimir Rozsival - instructor

Inf Lt Oskar Sarovec - instructor

QM Lt (fnu) Sulik - instructor

Inf Lt Josef Kacerik (source) - instructor

Plus: three Lts, and one Jr Lt - all instructors

5. The following course of instruction was in effect for the first year class of the Zilina Quartermaster School during the 1950-51 school year:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Approximate hours per year</u>	<u>Hours per week</u>
Moral and Political education	220	Regularly 4; sometimes 8
Tactical combat training	140	3 to 4
Marksmanship	80	2
Technology of construction	140	2 to 4
Materials		
Supply of Quartermaster items	130	2 to 4
Technology of foodstuffs	120	2 to 3
Economics	140	3 to 4
Rear tactics	125	3
Military history	36	1
Military topography	120	3
Service rules and regulations	80	2
Signal training	75	2
Chemical warfare training	75	2
Engineering training	75	2
Home economics and cooking	50	8 consecutive days
Czech and Slovak languages	40	1
Russian language	70	1 to 2
Physical culture and training	50	1 to 2
Yearly total: about 1766 hours		

6. After propaganda was disseminated by the Ministry of National Defense that UN forces in Korea were using gas, added attention was given to chemical training throughout the Czech Army and also at the Zilina Quartermaster School. Everywhere, from the staffs down to the smallest garrison units, and at every military school, there was individual training with the gas mask. Training consists of familiarization with the mask and speed in donning it. On the first occasion the mask is worn for 20 minutes, and during each succeeding exercise the time is lengthened 10 minutes until a total of three hours is attained. During the wearing of the mask,

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business or study is conducted as usual. At the Quartermaster School, training with gas masks was begun about August 1951 and was conducted every Monday, on the first occasion from 0730 to 0750, and longer on each succeeding occasion according to orders. The gas masks used were German types of the last war. After acquiring the proper technique, the students were able to don these masks in 12 to 14 seconds. According to the chemical warfare instructor at the school, a new Czech mask with an improved filter is in production and will be used toward the end of 1951 or early in 1952.

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[redacted] the new mask will be easy to don and will require only four or five seconds to put on. Training at the school was conducted with yperit, lewisite, and tear gas as a regular part of the curriculum. The chemical warfare instructor, who had a tendency to boast about anything new in his line of work, never mentioned any new types of gases or chemical warfare equipment besides the new gas mask. The Quartermaster School did not have a gas chamber for training purposes. No defensive training against the atom bomb was conducted at the Quartermaster School. During March and July 1951, there were two lectures for both students and instructors concerning the essential materials and components of the bomb. At that time simple defensive measures such as hiding in forests, dispersal, remaining in valleys, etc., were discussed. It was also pointed out that in the case of the use of a hydrogen bomb, some measure of relief would be afforded by remaining in a plowed field, with the face buried in the earth to gain some oxygen from the soil.

7. The schedule for the second year class was almost the same as that of the first year class except that the time spent on economics was increased 60 hours to a yearly study time of 200 hours, and the course on supply of materiel was cut by 60 hours to only 70 hours.
8. Students are graded constantly as they are called upon so that the instructor has a clear evaluation of each student. In February the students are given short quizzes and are given a grade for the first half of the school year during the teacher's conference at that time. Final examinations are given during the last of July and the first part of August: first year students spend eight days on the final exams, and second year students spend twelve days on the finals.

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9. [redacted] instructional duties per week were approximately as follows:

- Battle training - 3 hours, in the field
- Marksmanship - 1½-2 hours, in the field
- Drill - 2 hours, gymnasium and in the field
- Physical training - 2 hours, in the field and gymnasium
- Slovak language - 1 hour, in the classroom

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In addition, [ ] 20 hours preparing for the lectures, seven hours at officers' training (conferences, drill, lectures, etc) and from 25 to 35 hours supervising study, attending reveille, group activities, etc.

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10. The following is the T/E of the Zilina Quartermaster School:

Weapons

- 1200 rifles - WW II German made 98N, 7.92mm, in usable condition
- 260 SMGs - Czech 1948 models 48 A and 48 B, made at Povazska Bystrica
- 72 LMGs - Czech WW II model 26, 7.92mm, usable condition
- 24 HMGs - Czech WW II model 37, 7.92mm, usable condition, made at Povazska Bystrica
- 2 45-mm AT guns - Soviet WW II models
- 2 80-mm mortars - German WW II 80-mm N
- 12 flare pistols - old German models used for training

[ ] no other arms kept at the school. Even though the weapons were old, most of them were kept in fair condition.

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Ammunition

[ ] the amounts of ammunition kept at the school ammunition storage were as follows:

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- Rifle - 80,000-100,000 rounds
- SMG - 80,000-100,000 rounds
- LMG - 80,000-100,000 rounds
- HMG - 80,000-100,000 rounds
- Pistol - 10,000 rounds
- Flare pistol ammunition - 1500
- Offensive grenades - 5000
- 80-mm N (German) mortar - 500 rounds
- Additionally the school had 2000 WW II type steel helmets

Vehicles

- 2 Skoda passenger cars - 1946 or 1947 models
- 1 Praga RN 3½ ton truck
- 2 horse-drawn wagons
- 8 horses

11. [ ] the following training aids and equipment at the Zilina Quartermaster School:

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- 1 engineers scale - used in military topography
- 1 semi-circular protractor - used in military topography
- 1 Czech "Besart" surveying compass - used in military topography
- 1 American Army compass - used in military topography
- 1 Czech-made map measurer - used in military topography
- 1 German-made flare pistol - used in military tactics
- 1 German model 98N, 7.92mm rifle - used by weapons instructor

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Czech models 23A and 24B SMGs, 9mm - used by weapons instructor  
 1 Czech model 26 LMG, 7.12mm - used by weapons instructor  
 1 Czech model 37 HMG, 7.92mm - used by weapons instructor  
 1 Czech air rifle, about 3mm - for indoor marksmanship training  
 1 .22 caliber rifle - for indoor marksmanship training  
 A and B type targets - for marksmanship training  
 German 80-mm mortars - weapons training  
 45-mm AT guns - weapons training  
 Dummy handgrenades - weapons training

Additionally various amounts and types of ammunition were used to demonstrate the weapons. The school did not have lantern slides, films or movies, or other audio-visual material in the 1950-51 school year.

12. I was the platoon leader of Platoon B-2 of the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion at the Zilina Quartermaster School. The Platoon contained 35 students who were assigned to [ ] classes. Theoretical subjects were taught in classrooms, and practical subjects were taught in the field. During instruction of every type, the period was 50 minutes followed by a break of 10 minutes. Tactical training sometimes required longer periods, occasionally up to three hours, but as the schedule shifted to defense the students were given breaks. Instructors in all departments of the school were required to perform the "political education" of their students at all times. Thus the "enemy" was usually represented by one of the Western Powers and an aggressor was one of the "capitalistic" nations in order to provoke the required concept and hatred amongst the students. The chief goal of the Quartermaster School during the year 1950-51 was to teach supply, economy, and the utilization of foodstuffs; thus military training was subordinated to the chief effort of turning out efficient quartermaster personnel. During the school year 1951-52, according to the latent information [ ] the effort has been redirected and the school is required to turn out adequate quartermaster personnel who are simultaneously good soldiers. [ ] the normal student at the school can command a platoon with fair efficiency (60 to 70% of the desired goal) at the end of his first year; at the end of the second year he can command a platoon well (about 80% of desired efficiency) and a company adequately (60% of desired efficiency).

13. [ ] the following are the major lacks at the Quartermaster School:

Inadequate texts and amounts of textbooks

Lack of training and laboratory equipment

Large classes - usually classes contained 35-57 students; [ ] the desired size of a class would be 20 or less

Inadequate preparation time for the instructors [ ]

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14. At the end of September 1951, the Quartermaster School posted the proposed class organization plan for the 1951-52 school year on the bulletin board. According to the plan, the students of the two classes were to be divided between two battalions, each containing three companies. As an innovation, each letter of the name "Stalin" was to be used to designate one of the companies: thus the organizational chart of the school appeared as follows:

<u>1st Bn</u>	{ S - 1st Co - 1st year - 100 students
	{ T - 2d Co - 2d year - 125 students
	{ A - 3d Co - 2d year - 125 students
<u>2d Bn</u>	{ L - 4th Co - 1st year - 100 students
	{ I - 5th Co - 2d year - 125 students
	{ N - 6th Co - 2d year - 125 students

The cover numbers of the companies were as follows:

1st Co	- C-24/S
2d Co	- C-24/T
3d Co	- C-24/A
4th Co	- C-24/L
5th Co	- C-24/I
6th Co	- C-24/N

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15. According to the Czech Army rules and regulations

each soldier must wear an identification tag (Osobni znamka - personal identification). The students at the Quartermaster School wore identification tags which were issued to them in October 1950. Each tag was made of black sheet metal, .6mm thick, in the form of a circle about four cm in diameter. Aside from a small hole for the carrying string, each tag bore the school initials (IVA - Intendancni Vojenska Akademie) and a number which was assigned to each student. Prior to graduation the students turned in their identification tags and these were issued to the new class of students. Instructors were not required to wear identification tags.

16. Another phase of training at the Zilina Quartermaster School was that school known as the DIS (Delnicka Intendancni Skola - Workers Quartermaster School) where students chosen by the Czech Communist Party were trained to enter the Quartermaster as officers. Courses at the school were of six months duration: the course in 1951 was from 15 February until 15 August. During 1951 the DIS had a student body of 160. The teaching staff of the school was the same officer-instructor staff as that of the entire Zilina Quartermaster School. Students of the school were chosen from civilian life

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on the basis of the following qualifications: absolute political reliability; 25 to 40 years of age; a minimum of eight years of elementary school, and if possible some higher education; some degree of experience in business economics. The curriculum of DIS was very similar to that of the Quartermaster School: emphasis was put upon economics and supply, and military training was cut to a minimum. Students were extremely busy because they were expected to cover the same subjects and material in six months as the regular Quartermaster students studied in their first year and part of the second year. Graduates of DIS were commissioned as lieutenants, senior lieutenants, captains, and senior captains according to their political affiliations, ability and age. Immediately upon graduation these officers were assigned to military units of any branch, but the best were assigned to the Ministry of National Defense and to District and Divisional Military Headquarters.

17.

the following textbooks and reference material for teaching:

Field manuals for Czech Army infantry training

- P-I-3/Sesit 1 (Infantry -?-/Manual 1) - squad training
- " " 2 (Manual 2) - platoon training
- " " 3 (Manual 3) - company training

In August 1951 Major Lipka, Chief of the Tactical Training Section of the school, stated that these field manuals had been cancelled by the Ministry of National Defense, and that new manuals, already published, would be available for the 1951-52 school year so that training could be conducted according to the Soviet pattern. They are as follows:

Manual for NCOs (Rukovet pro aspiranty)

Manual of Marksmanship (P-V-1, Nauka o strelbe)

Manual of the Machine Gun No 37 (Nauka o kulometu), published by the Hranice Military School in 1946

Infantry Training of Small Units (squad and platoon), (Vyevik malych jednotek), published monthly by the Czech army

Order of Interior Duty of the Czech Army (Rad vnitřní služby Československé branné moci), about 160 pages - concerns garrison duties of squad, platoon and company leaders, billeting regulations, etc

Order of Garrison Duty of the Czech Army (Rad posádkové služby Československé branné moci), about 130 pages - concerns OD and guard duties, and fire and alert regulations

Order of Rules and Regulations of the Czech Army (Kazenský řád), about 70 pages - concerns duties, obligations and privileges of EM, NCOs and officers and the punishment and reward regulations

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(The last three manuals listed above were published by the Ministry of National Defense in summer 1950. In the preface, which is signed by President Gottwald and General Cepicka, is the statement that the contents represent a new order for the Czech Army in accordance with the spirit and tradition of the Soviet Army).

Miscellaneous publications of the Czech Army and the Ministry of National Defense

Translations of two Soviet Field Manuals, originally published in the USSR in 1943, and translated and published by the Czech Ministry of National Defense in 1946: Volume 1 contains information on all phases of combat of the squad, platoon and company; Volume 2 contains information on all stages of combat of the battalion and regiment.

18. Infantry training at the Quartermaster School in Zilina generally followed the same pattern as that described for the Infantry School in Lipnik. [REDACTED]

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ENCLOSURE (A): Quartermaster School in Zilina, CSR

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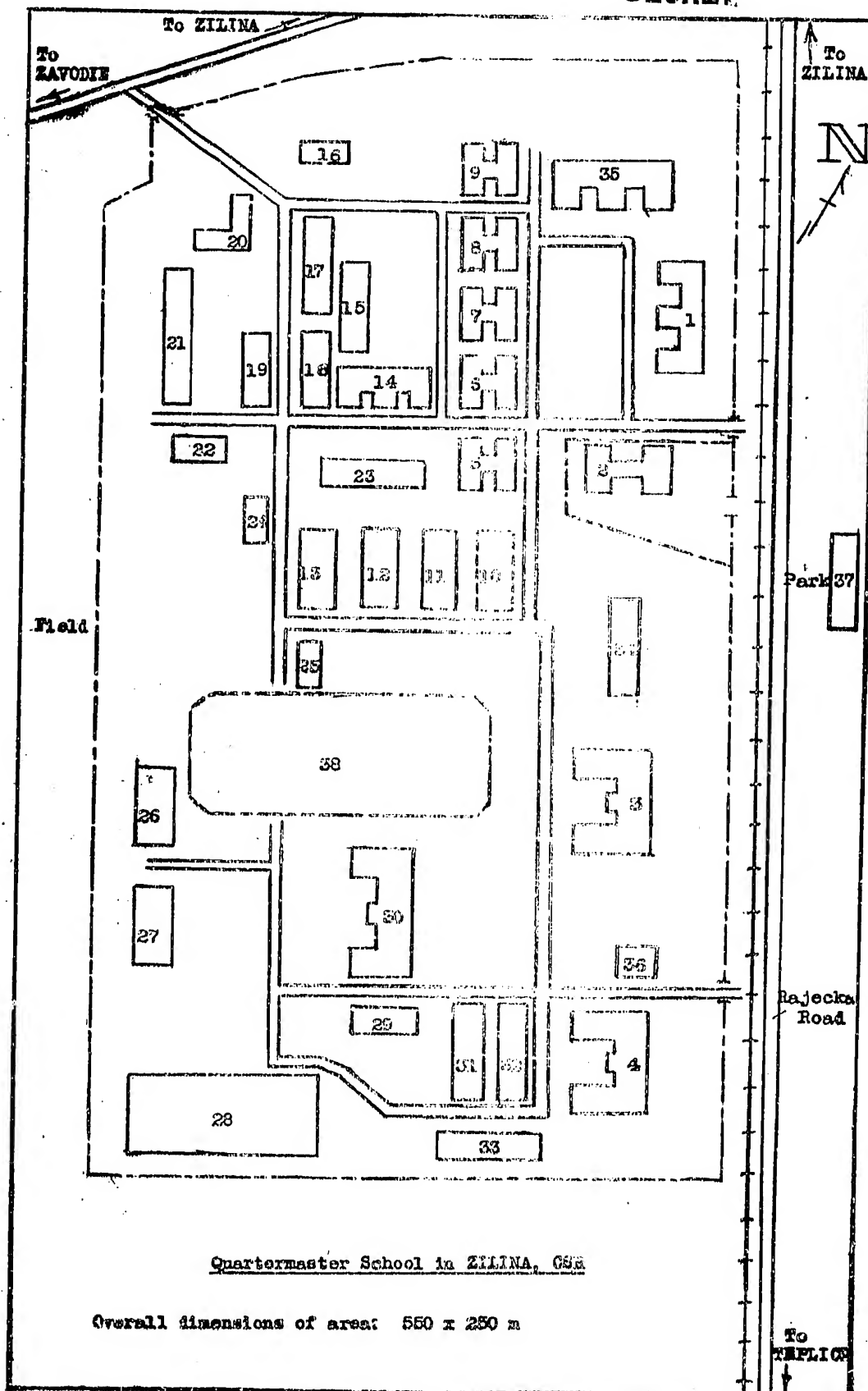
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Quartermaster School in ZILINA, CSR

Overall dimensions of area: 550 x 250 m

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**SECRET**Quartermaster School in ZILINA, CZE**Legends:**

1. School headquarters; two-story red brick, 25 x 12 m
2. ZILINA Military District headquarters; two-story red brick, 18 x 18 m
3. Offices of the Political Instructor, company COs; classrooms and student dormitories; three-story red brick, 50 x 20 m
4. Offices of the Political Instructor, company COs; classrooms and student dormitories; three-story red brick, 50 x 20 m
5. Offices of the teaching staff; two-story red brick, 18 x 18 m
- 6, 7, 8, and 9. Headquarters, classrooms and student dormitories of the Workers Quartermaster School; two-story red brick buildings, each 18 x 18 m
10. Building under construction, 30 x 10 m, one-story
11. Clothing warehouse; red brick, 20 x 10 m, one-story
12. Food storage warehouse; red brick, 20 x 10 m, one-story
13. Dispensary; red brick, one-story, 30 x 10 m
14. Cinema and clubhouse; two-story red brick, 20 x 10 m
15. Barrack for auxiliary (guard and labor companies) EM units; two-story red brick
16. Storage building for horse-drawn vehicles; red brick, one-story
17. Stables, 30 x 10 m
18. Barrack for auxiliary units; two-story red brick, 20 x 10 m
19. Warehouse with supply rooms for engineer equipment and sporting equipment; one-story red brick
20. Pig sty
21. Barn for horse-drawn wagons
22. Ammunition dump and guardhouse, one-story red brick, 12 x 18 m
23. Administration building and blacksmith shop, one-story red brick, 20 x 10 m
24. Laundry; one-story red brick
25. Gasoline station
26. Bakery
27. Field kitchens in a one-story barn
28. Storage building for structural wood; one-story, 50 x 30 m
29. Garage for six cars
30. Messhall for officers; shower rooms for students; three-story, 45 x 20 m
31. Ordnance warehouse; one-story red brick, 30 x 10 m
32. Carpentry and vehicle repair workshops; one-story red brick, 30 x 10 m
33. Auditorium, tailor shops and shoe repair shop; two-story red brick, 25 x 8 m
34. Garage for six cars
35. Kitchen and messhall for students; red brick, 18 x 18 m
36. Guard house
37. STB headquarters; three-story, 70 x 20 m
38. Athletic field; 170 x 70 m

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